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172 342 nomads. This, in its most elaborate form, is spherical, and resembles to some extent the so-called Kirghis, or properly speaking Kaizak, tent, from which, however, it differs in having a conical top instead of being built round a circular frame. There also exist hexagonal, octagonal, and polygonal varieties. These are usually covered with felt, and are called *yurta*.[1]

137 262 As regards the botanical environment, more data are available for comparison. There are certain forest plants, very plentiful in the Altai and Sayan Mountains, whose roots are much esteemed as food by the modern Turks, as they seem to have been by the ancient. Among them are *sarana* (*Lilium Martagon*), *kandyk* (*Erithronium dens canis*), and *cheremsha* (*Allium ursinum*). So characteristic are these roots as articles of food among the present-day Turks that the names for the different times of the year are taken from the plants that are then in season. Thus Bes-ai is 'the month of *kandyk*' (May), and Ak-sep-ai is 'the month of *sarana*' (June).

172 241 The agriculture carried on in the clearings of the forest was in the olden days similar to what it was at the time when the Russians first occupied the country. Barley seems to have been the chief product. On spots where the cattle have been pastured for some time the modern Altaians grow hemp. The vegetable ornament found in the late Bronze Age, and in abundance in the Iron Age, proves that the ancient inhabitants knew and used the same plants as are utilized by the present natives.

Among the agricultural implements found in the

[1] N. M. Yadrintseff, *On the Altaians and the Chern Tatars*, p. 8.

3: Czaplicka E-4. (no date) 1918 RL4 Turkic Peoples RL4

kurgans are some which are in use up to the present time among the Tatars. Such are the *ozyp*, a kind of hoe used for digging up roots, and the *obyl*, a kind of primitive plough, which, if it has shafts, is called *andazyn*. Instead of a harrow they now use the trunk of a small tree with stumps of the branches left projecting. Many of the present Tatars, for instance those along the River Chu, reap their corn by tearing it off in handfuls; only in some places is a knife with a curved handle used for this purpose. No threshing implement occurs either in the graves or among the present inhabitants, but possibly in the olden days, as in some places up to modern times, there existed the practice of singeing the straw in order to dry it, when the grain can be separated by stirring it with a stick. There are not found, either in the graves or among the Southern Altaians, the typical mill-stones which are used by the Chern Tatars, but flat slabs of stone are met with between which the grain is rubbed. The remains of the irrigation canals, called *aryk*, show that they were more elaborate in the Bronze and Iron periods than their modern substitutes, sometimes called *sugak*. It is not known in what way land was fertilized in the olden days, but at the time of the arrival of the Russians, and to a certain extent until now, the natives chose old camping sites on which to sow their grain.[1]

While some Turkic tribes, for instance the Kaizak, even now do not trouble to lay up winter stores for their cattle, the Altaians twist up straw into rolls, and store it in that way, which is also convenient for carrying.[2] Among the forest Tatars hay is prepared

[1] Yadrintseff, *op. cit.*, p. 11.
[2] *Ibid.*